

The Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXXXVI }

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1847.

{ NO. 4,129.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY
J. H. BARBER & SON.

No. 133 Thames Street.

TERMS—Two Dollars per annum.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square
inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents will be
charged for each subsequent insertion. Yearly
advertisers can make contracts on liberal terms.
Advertisements will be continued until ordered
when no particular time is specified, and
will be charged for accordingly. The circulation
of the Mercury enjoys, renders it a valuable
medium for Advertising.

No Paper discontinued (unless at the dis-
cretion of the Publishers) until arrearages are paid.

Weekly Almanac.

MARCH, 1847.	SUN rises.	SUN sets.	MOON rises.	MOON sets.
13 SATURDAY,	6 10.5	5 03	5 14	25
14 SUNDAY,	6 9.5	5 14	33.5	21
15 MONDAY,	6 7.5	5 35	13.5	18
16 TUESDAY,	6 6.5	5 45	7	14
17 WEDNESDAY,	6 4.5	6 7	24.8	10
18 THURSDAY,	6 2.5	6 8	38.9	6
19 FRIDAY,	6 0.5	6 9	49 10	2

New Moon 16th day, 3 hours, 41m. evening.

POST OFFICE Arrangement.

MAILS CLOSE,

PROVIDENCE,	Daily,	8 4 A. M.
BOSTON,	do	8 A. M.
NEW YORK,	do	8 A. M.
EAST RIVER,	do	8 A. M.
WESTERVILLE,	Tuesdays and Fridays,	6 A. M.
NEW SHOREHAM,	Fridays,	8 A. M.

Office open till 7 P. M.

JOSEPH JOSLIN, Post Master.

DISCOUNT DAYS.

At the several Banks in this Town.

MERCHANTS BANK, on Monday afternoon.

NEWPORT EXCHANGE BANK, on Monday evening.

NEWPORT BANK, on Tuesday afternoon.

NEW ENGLAND COMMERCE BANK, on Tuesday afternoon.

ROCK ISLAND UNION BANK, on Wednesday morning.

BANK OF ROCK ISLAND, on Thursday afternoon.

TRADERS BANK, on Thursday evening.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

Office Hours.

From 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.

EDWIN WILBUR, Collector.

POET'S CORNER.

MY FATHER'S HOUSE.

There is a place of woeless rest,
Far, far above the skies,
Where beauty lives eternally,
And pleasure never dies;
My Father's house—my heavenly home,
Where glorious mansions stand;
Prepared by God himself for all
Who seek "Immanuel's land."
When tossed upon the waves of life
With fear on every side,
When loudly howls the gathering storm,
And foams the angry tide—
Beyond the storm, beyond the waves,
Bursts forth the light of morn,
Bright beaming from my Father's house,
To cheer the soul forlorn.
And even when the hour draws nigh,
With all its dreaded gloom,
When death shall burst the bands of life,
And sink us in the tomb,
The light of yonder heavenly house
Shall cheer the parting soul,
And o'er it mounting to the skies,
A tide of rapture roll.
In that blest home of changeless joy,
Earth's parted friends shall meet,
With smiles of love that never fade,
And happiness complete;
O, there adieu is sounds unknown;
Death frowns not on that clime,
But life in glorious beauty blooms,
Eternal and sublime!

NEW YORK AND NEW HAVEN RAILROAD.
A corps of engineers, under Mr. Anderson,
formerly connected with the Western Rail-
road in Massachusetts, are now in this city,
examining the route of this important road.
It is in the vicinity of the Hartford bridge, east of
the city, near East Rock. The track will
follow the canal from the basin, and
subsequently pass directly on the towing path
between the St. John's block and Dwight's
building.—*New Haven Palladium.*

THE LONG ISLAND LINE.—The day line
from New York by way of Worcester and
Newburgh and the Long Island Railroad is
expedited for the present. We understand
that measures are likely to be taken to re-
establish it in a manner to secure it against
delays which have frequently occurred
at the crossing of the ferry between Allyn's
Point and Greenport.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

The total length of railway now actually
constructed and in operation in the United
States, amounts to a little over 5000 miles,
of which 500 consist of short lines connect-
ing with coal companies and private establish-
ments, leaving 4500 miles of swift steam
carriage. In the construction of rail-
roads, and the electric telegraph, the United
States are far in the advance of Europe,
in proportion to population.

THE FARMER.

MEADOW AND SWAMP LANDS.—The fol-
lowing statement of the Essex Agricultural
Society, will no doubt, prove interesting to
the farmers of this State—

The Committee on Meadow and Swamp
Land report:—That early in July, their at-
tention was called by Mr. James Marsh, of
Danvers, to one acre of reclaimed meadow
land, for premium. The Committee in-
spected the meadow while the crop of grass
was standing, which in their estimation
would produce two and a half tons of hay.
The crop of hay, the year previous, amount-
ed to three tons, as per statement of Mr.
Marsh, which is subjoined. The Commit-
tee award to him the first premium of fif-
teen dollars.

It affords pleasure to the Committee to
remark that the attention of the farmers of
Essex is becoming more strongly directed
to the subject of reclaiming those nume-
rous tracts of meadow and swamp land with
which the country abounds. As Mr. Marsh
very truly observes there is no labor done
on a farm, that yields a more certain re-
turn, than that bestowed on low and wet
ground. The crops of much of the light
land under cultivation, are frequently in-
jured by the severity of one of our sum-
mer droughts, while the low lands, if
judiciously drained, produce largely, whether
the season proves to be dry or otherwise.

The fact being now well established that
peat meadows, after having been reclaimed
are among the most valuable and produc-
tive of cultivated ground, the question ar-
ises. What, from past experience, is the
best method to be pursued in reclaiming
such land? The meadow or swamp of Mr.
Marsh was dug over, and the stumps thrown
out, at an expense of twenty dollars; then
covered with gravel and sown down to
grass. But on many tracts of peat mead-
ow, the expense of inverting the sod may be
entirely saved. From the experience of
one of the Committee at least, the most
economical course to be pursued, and that
which gives the greatest return for the out-
lay, is after draining by marginal and other
ditch, to haul on in the winter, (if the
meadow be soft,) about one hundred and
fifty loads to the acre, spread in July follow-
ing; and early in September, after having
put on some compost or ashes, seed down
to grass. Meadows reclaimed in this way,
have continued to produce good crops long-
er without top dressing, than similar land
which had been planted till the turf was
subdued, and then sown down without any
admixture of sand or gravel. The inquiry
is sometimes made. Of what benefit can
mere sand or gravel be to such land? It is
well known that meadows which are sub-
merged during a great portion of the year,
contain acids which are deleterious to cul-
tivated plants. In order to induce fertility,
such acid must be corrected. It is said
by chemists that every hundred pounds of
granite contains six or seven lbs. of potash;
this alkali is abstracted by the peat from
gravel, when applied to such land, and the
peat becomes a bed of manure. It is
necessary also to warm and consolidate
the meadow and to afford silex for the
coating, and thereby give support to the
growing plant. Hence the great value of
a certain amount of coarse gravel in the pro-
cess of reclaiming peat meadows.

In September, the Committee, at the re-
quest of Mr. Samuel C. Pitman, of Lynn,
viewed a piece on his farm, containing ten
acres, which he has improved by clear-
ing the bushes, trees and stumps, and ren-
dered productive of good crops. The
ground appeared to be more of the charac-
ter of upland than otherwise, and it was
thought that the improvement did not come
within the province of a committee on wet
meadow and swamp land. The method of
extracting stumps, adopted by Mr. Pitman,
seems to be worthy of attention.

The Committee have received an inter-
esting communication from the Rev. Ed-
win M. Stone, Beverly, on the subject of
reclaiming meadow and swamp lands, which
the Committee respectfully request may
accompany their report, and be published
in the Transactions of the Society.

For the Committee.

Lynnfield, Nov. 1st. J. NEWHALE.

FREIGHTS.—The N. O. Bulletin estimates
that the advance of half a penny per pound
freight on cotton, would make a difference
on the entire crop of \$8,000,000 in favor of
the ship owners. The rise in freight on
corn meal and flour is still a greater per-
centage than that on cotton.

HINTS TO HUSBANDS.—We not unfre-
quently meet with "Advise to Wives," but
seldom anything respecting a Husband's
duties to his Wife. The following selec-
tion, by a fair correspondent, being very
good, we copy it for the benefit of our read-
ers.

"It should not be forgotten that a wife
has her rights, as sacred after marriage as
before, and a good husband's devotion to
his wife, will concede to her quite as much
attention as his gallantry did while a lover.
Before marriage, a young man would feel
some delicacy in accepting an invitation to
a company where his lady-love had not been
invited; after marriage, is he always as
particular? During courtship, gallantry
would demand that he should make himself
agreeable to her; after marriage, it often
occurs, that he thinks more of being agree-
able to himself. How often do men, after
passing the day at their stores or places of
business, leave their wives alone in the
evening, to attend some place of amuse-
ment, and even when the evening is spent
at home, it is employed in some way, which
does not recognize the wife's right to share
in the enjoyments of the fireside.

Look, ye husbands! and consider what
your wife was when you took her, not from
compulsion, but from your own choice—a
choice based, on what you then considered
her superiority to all others. She was
young, perhaps the idol of a happy home,
gay and blithe as a lark, and was cherished
as an object of endearment at her father's
fireside. Yet she left all to join her destiny
with yours; to make your home happy, to
do all that woman's love could prompt, or
woman's ingenuity could devise to meet
your wishes and to lighten the burdens
which might press on you in your pilgrim-
age.

She, of course, had her expectations;
and she did expect you would, after mar-
riage, perform those kind offices of which
you were so lavish in the days of her
youth. She became your wife, left her
home for yours; burst asunder, as it were,
the bounds of love which had bound her to
her father's fireside, seeking no other boon
than your affection; left, it may be, the
ease and delicacy of a home of indulgence;
and now what must be her feelings if she
gradually awakens to the consciousness,
that you love her less than before; that
your evenings are spent abroad; that you
only come home to satisfy the demands of
hunger, to find a resting place for your
head when weary, or a nurse for your sick
chamber when diseased. Why did she
leave the bright hearth of her youthful
days? Was it simply to darn your stockings,
mend your clothes, and provide for the
wants of your household? or was there
some understanding that she was to be made
happy in her connection with the man she
dared to love. It is our candid opinion
that in the majority of instances of domestic
misery, man is the aggressor."

NECESSITY THE MOTHER OF INVEN-
TION.—The following anecdote was re-
lated to us a few days since by a friend of
ours, of Day and Martin, whose blacking
is so extensively used in this country.—
They were once poor servant boys in the
city of London, but by chance one of them
obtained a receipt for making blacking,
and they resolved to open shop. Accord-
ingly a small cellar was obtained and no-
tice given, through the newspapers, to the
world in general, and city of London in
particular, that "Day & Martin had opened
shop," and were the manufacturers of
blacking. But there were establishments
of long standing, and that had the capital
too, and they found it would be impossi-
ble to live by their new business, unless
their joint ingenuity could devise some
means to "raise the steam." They at last
hit on the following plan: Several splendid
suits of livery were purchased, intended for
the servants of noblemen of different ranks.
They being dressed in their suits would
go to different shops where blacking was
usually sold, being always careful not to
apply to any of their own customers, and
enquire for Day & Martin's blacking, and
usually the shopkeeper having none of Day
& Martin's would insist upon sending some
other kind, but it was of no use. Their
Lord or Count must have Day & Martin's,
as that was superior to any other. In a
short time, by this means, they raised
public demand for the article, and no other
blacking was used among the nobility more
than Day & Martin's. They are now among
the most wealthy merchants of London.—
One of Mr. Day's daughters having mar-
ried but a short time since, her father gave
her as a marriage portion £100,000. We
find that most of the wealthy men of this
country commenced life with no other
capital than a good character, and that
they accumulated their wealth by prudence,
perseverance and close attention to busi-
ness.—*Geneva Courier.*

SELECTED TALE.

Clarisse Gordon.

BY MERRILL C. YOUNG.

PARTLY CONCEALED within the borders of
a wood, which skirts a scene where a prairie

"Stretched in boundless beauty lies,"
is situated a charming little cottage, nestled
in shade and seclusion beneath the foliage
of overshadowing boughs. On the Piazza
in front of this dwelling, a venerable suck-
er (named Gordon) was seated, one sum-
mer afternoon, building dreams of thrift
as he surveyed his plantation, enamelled
into heavy crops ripening into plenty. Now
as our sweetest dreams are fleetest and
quickest to close, it is not strange that his,
although pleasant, were soon terminated
by some one shouting—

"Hallo, old dad."
"Hallo yourself, and disfigure how it
feels," he retorted, and turning simultane-
ously with his reply, his eye fell upon a
young man, a stranger to him, leaning on
the yard-fence.

"Excuse me," said the stranger; "may be
you might be so clever as to tell a chap
who owns that ere wheat field up side the
timber, won't you?"

"Well, I will; I own it."
"Day say!" said the stranger. "But aint
it mighty cute that you allow four-legged
and sich critters to be in it?"

"But I don't," said Gordon.
"I seed a hoss in it I thought, as I kum
along," remarked the stranger, dryly.

"A hoss in my wheat!" exclaimed the
sucker. "Zangs and lightning! Here
Blutcher! Santa Anna, he-e-e-e—he-e-e-e."

His call had the effect to bring forth two
dogs, one a hound, with his legs half as
long as an eastern schoolmaster's, the other
a bull, the peculiar quirk of whose under
jaw might lead you to mistrust that he was
not a dog. The hound, however, was on the
"grab game." Attended with these,
he trotted off in "hot haste," the dogs wag-
ging their tails as their old master wagged
his tongue urging them to pursue.

The young stranger after wagging his
chin a little awry and indulging in a light
laugh that made him look suspiciously
waggish, walked to the cottage door—and
then, without ceremony, into the parlor.—
Here, finding himself alone, he commenced
a survey of the apartment. Before he had
much leisure, however, either to observe or
admire the taste and elegance combined in
everything around him, he was entranced
by a gush of rich, wild melody, succeeded
by the sound of light footsteps, and instan-
tly flitted a creature of beauty and comeli-
ness into his presence. Oh! that fair rosy-
cheeked damsel, the very personification of
blitheness. She was startled though, when
her soft blue eyes encountered the stranger;
and was hastily withdrawing, in doing
which, she chanced to cast another glance
—her countenance changed from fright to
gladness—she uttered the name, Henry
Leslie, and then ran—not out of the door,
but smack into the young stranger's arms.
What an extraordinary act—in-fa-tu-a-tion.
She let him—let him kiss her, too; and
listened to his impassioned language—why
what did the girl mean? Their conversa-
tion will, perhaps, suffice to explain.

"Clarisse," said the stranger, Clarisse,
my beautiful girl, I have come to claim you
for my own."

"O Henry, I fear that our hopes will never
change to realities. I love you very
much; but my father dislikes you mere-
ly because you are a Yankee lawyer. He
is obstinate and will not consent," and the
rosy flush fled the young lady's cheek.

"Do not fear, Clarisse," said Henry Leslie.
"I can and will remove his prejudice.
I know how to work on a farm, and he does
not know me. I will hire to him under an
assumed name, and by the merit of honest
worth and virtue win a place in his affec-
tions."

His hopes excited, and consequently
their anxieties lulled by the reasonableness
of this plan, the two seated themselves on
the sofa and enjoyed those bright angel-
plumed delights with which a reciprocal love
inspires young hearts. When Gordon re-
turned, however, he found the stranger
alone. Clarisse having deemed it prudent
to retire at the sound of her father's foot-
steps.

Gordon was glad that the stranger had
tarried—he wished to give him a pealing,
for he had searched the field all over and
found no horse.

"Now don't blame me, old man," said

Yankee, for surer than my name is Dick
Quirk, I seen a hoss, a dead one, in that're
very wheat as I kum along."

Oh! but old Gordon waxed wroth at thus
learning that he had been sent to drive a
mere skeleton from his field; yet the Yan-
kee contrived to calm his ruffled feelings,
and hire himself to the Sucker to 'dew
things,' closing the bargain with the impar-
tial agreement, that they might 'hocus-po-
cus' one another as much as they pleased;
whereupon Gordon tickled his inner-self
with the conceit, that he would make our
hero suffer for all the wrongs he had en-
dured from Yankee trickery, even from the
time of his buying a clock from a Yankee
peddler, which he said kept time backwards,
down to the period when the New York pet-
tifogger wished to marry Clarisse.

Respecting Henry Leslie, he had been
in early manhood an enterprising young far-
mer, endowed with a broad and beautiful
domain. But being more gifted with
an excellent smattering of intellectual powers,
he had been induced to forsake the natural
avocation for one, perhaps better befitting
his ambition, taste and ability—*law*. In
the village where he studied and practised,
he became acquainted with Clarisse Gor-
don, who had accompanied an aunt from
the west, with the design of completing her
education at one of those meritorious in-
stitutions for female instruction, with which
the eastern states abound. They loved.—
The aunt wrote to her brother, old Gordon,
soliciting his consent for Clarisse to marry,
explaining affairs, &c. Gordon answered,
stating that he should ever negative his
daughter's wish to marry any Yankee, who,
it appeared, was too lazy to work, and
hence had resorted to pettifogging. He also
instructed Clarisse to come home immedi-
ately, under the protection of an elderly
lady and gentleman, friends of his, then
about to return from the east. Clarisse was
obedient, and obeyed her father.

Here, we all know, is like wine, a mocker
and sometimes prostrates its victims,
by mysterious intoxications. Something
of this kind befell Leslie. His noble up-
heavings of desire—his earnest ambition,
were then staid. The excitement of busi-
ness—of practical life became charmless.
And within the lapse of twelve months, we
find him as presented to the reader, dis-
guised under an assumed name, language,
and demeanor, entering upon a plan to win
his lady love by the sweat of his brow.—
Herein was centered the ordeal testing the
purity of his affection and proving it as
pure and clear and undaunted as the waters
of a mountain spring. He was willing to
labor for her like the patriarch on record;
to toil, to endure the wrong and rack of
bone and sinew. Gradually did he win his
way into the old man's esteem. On good
deeds he laid the base and building up of a
good character. By his steady application
and his practical skill and ability to labor,
he substantiated a reputation for industry;
and from experience combined with book
knowledge, superiority in the pursuits of
agriculture. In the latter, Gordon was
particularly indebted to him, he acknowl-
edged his worth; the plantation too, ex-
pressed it legibly. Nevertheless I do not
know what would have been the result had
not a circumstance occurred propitious to
the lover. It was this:

Gordon was very unjustly prosecuted by
a neighbor. Arriving at the court at the
time summoned, (it was a Justice's trial)
he found every body there whom he wished
to see but his own lawyer. The Justice
allowed him to delay the suit to the farthest
limits that the law admits of—still no law-
yer. He would not be beat for a hundred
dollars; yet he knew he could not conduct
the suit successfully himself.

To a man like him, independent to obsti-
nacy, such a situation, without alternative
was mortifying in the extreme. As the
Justice was declaring that the case must
proceed forthwith, Dick Quirk, alias Leslie
whispered to Gordon.

"May be, seen as how your lawyer aint
cum, you'll let me try your side—I've did
sich things afore."

Gordon opened his eyes wide, and stared
at him.

"I don't think you need hang off, for I'll
pay the costs and damage and give you a
year's work if I don't beat."

Gordon complied, partly from despair,
partly because he never knew Dick to fail
in anything he undertook.

Five minutes elapsed, and Leslie was in
his element. He had rich sport that after-
noon. The cornering up of some half a
dozen suspicious witnesses; the putting to

flight of half as many half-fledged lawyers,
the astonishment which the audience evinced,
as, throwing off his assumed style
of speaking, he merged into a chaste, clear
and rapid stream of eloquence.

The plain exposition of facts and of the
law woven into one glorious irresistible ar-
gument, finally resulting in a verdict favor-
able to his client, were both amusing and
profitable to Leslie.

Gordon, who during the whole affair had
sat with his mouth so wide open that you
could have tossed a potatoe sufficiently large
for a breakfast down his throat, without
his knowing it—said when they were rid-
ing home—

"Dick, if you are a Yankee, I don't care;
you are an all-jo-fired good feller."

"So I am," said Leslie, laughing; indeed
whether you take me in the field of labor,
the court-room, or in an other place of
business you please, do you know any man
superior to me hereabouts?"

"No I don't."

"Now what do you think of my poverty?"
asked Leslie.

"I think you will exchange it for some-
thing better, as you did your blamed Taun-
ton-to-day," answered Gordon.

"Do you consider poverty a disgrace?"
continued Leslie.

"Well now, I shouldnt think I did."

"No I ain't," said Leslie, stammering a lit-
tle, "inasmuch as you seem to harbor no
sentiment concerning me but what favors
me, I will be so bold as to inform you there
is a mutual attachment existing between
your daughter and myself, and we solicit
your consent to our marriage."

Gordon opened his eyes and mouth again
wider than ever.

"She is yours by jingo," said the father
after a short pause. "All I care about it
is that she will have to take such a con-
sumed ugly name, Quirk—Quirk—Quirk;
it sounds so much like a sick cat's name, I
dislike it and have it altered."

"Clarisse," said Gordon in the evening,
"Clarisse, Quirk has told me you loved an
'other, so I have given you to him entirely.
I am glad, girl, that you have this time
made choice of a man who knows how to
pettifog, jam up, without being too lazy to
work on a farm."

Clarisse laughed in her sleeve.

Henry Leslie and Clarisse Gordon were
married.

After the departure of the wedding
guests on that sweet occasion, even after
the ceremony which launched them into
the inextricable, yelped matrimony, even
after the cake, music, tea, kissing, wine,
dancing, and coffee, after all were finished,
after all their friends were gone, Clarisse
found herself between her husband and her
father. She turned her eyes to the latter
and said beseechingly.

"Father, will you forgive me?"

"Forgive you! for what child?"

"Why you know I—I—loved and wished
to wed Henry Leslie, my first flame, you
would not consent to our alliance."

"And recollect, too, perhaps said the
young husband, 'that when I first came here,
the mutual agreement was that we were to
hocus-pocus as much as we pleased.'

"Well, what I was about to say," con-
tinued the bride, 'is that Dick Quirk and
Henry Leslie are the same person.'

Zangs and lightning! exclaimed Gordon
springing to his feet; but he paused after
surveying both the culprits attentively, and
then continued without passion—"What
an old fool I have been to fancy that my
girl didn't know enough to choose a fit and
proper husband. Forgive you! yes I will,
and bless you into the bargain. Come to
to think of it, I am glad it has happened so,
for we shant have to petition the General
Assembly in order to get rid of that blamed
solloiloquising QUIRK—QUIRK—QUIRK."

TUNNELLING THE ALPS.—A machine
for tunnelling has been invented in France,
by which the proposed railroad tunnel
through the Alps can be completed in three
years. Hannibal or Napoleon would have
given millions for such a machine. The
former made his road over the Alps by
"blasting" the rocks in an ingenious
manner. Having heated the rocks with
large fires, he poured vinegar upon them,
when they flew into fragments.

MANUFACTURE OF PAPER.—From statis-
tical documents presented before Congress,
it appears that the capital employed in the
manufacture of Paper in the United States,
is \$18,000,000. The number of mills, 700;
the annual product, \$17,000,000; and the
number of operatives employed, 100,000.

ARMY & NAVY NEWS.

The St. Louis *Union*, of Feb. 25th, has news from Santa Fe to Jan. 27th, and American accounts of the engagement near El Paso, or the battle of *Bracita*. It took place on the 25th of December. Eleven hundred of the Mexican force from Chihuahua attacked 600 under Col. Doniphan, 500 of whom were his regiment of Missouri mounted volunteers, and 100 from Santa Fe, under Col. Mitchell. The following account is by 1st Lieut. C. H. Kribben, of the Missouri Light Artillery, dated in camp below Bracita, Dec. 26:—

"Yesterday, (Christmas day) when we had just arrived in camp here, with about 600 men, had unsaddled our animals, and most of the men were engaged in carrying wood and water, the news was brought into camp of the enemy's being in sight and advancing. It was about 2 o'clock P.M., and the day was very pleasant. Our horses grazing some distance from camp, at the time we formed a single line and determined to meet the enemy as infantry. Their attacking being evidently designed on the left flank, near which was our wagon train, our detachment was ordered from the extreme right to the left, where we soon took up our position. One piece of artillery, 490 regular lancers and cavalry, and 100 regular infantry, besides some 500 militia troops from El Paso, composed the enemy's force, according to the best information I can obtain from reports of prisoners and from papers found amongst the baggage on the field of battle. The enemy ranged themselves on the east within half a mile of our line, the mountains in their rear. In our rear was the river, with a little brush-wood on its banks.

Previous to the encounter a lieutenant from their ranks came forward waving a black flag in his hand, but halted when within one hundred steps of our line. Thomas Caldwell, our interpreter, rode out to meet him. The messenger with the black flag of defiance, demanded that the commander should come into their camp and speak to their general. The reply was, 'if your general wants to see our commander, let him come here.' 'We shall break your ranks then, and take him there,' was the retort of the Mexican. 'Come and take him,' said our interpreter, unwittingly using the phrase of the Spartan at Thermopylae. 'A curse on you, prepare for a charge,' cried the Mexican. 'We give no quarters and ask none,' and waving his black flag gracefully over his head galloped back towards the enemy's line. Their charge was made by the dragons from their right, directed upon our left flank, bringing our detachment into the closest fire. Their infantry, with one howitzer with them, at the same time attacking our right flank.

The charge was a handsome one, but was too well, too coolly met to break our front column being at about one hundred steps from the front of our flank, our line poured a volley into them, which being a few times repeated, created such havoc in their columns, that their forces wheeled to the left, retreating from our fire, and in their flight made an attack on the provision train. Here they met a very warm reception, and were soon compelled to fly in all directions and in the utmost confusion. Their infantry having been put to flight, the Howard company, under the command of Lt. N. Wright, taking the advantage of the panic, charged upon them and took their cannon from them—this was soon manned by the artillery detachment, under Lt. Kribben, in Col. Mitchell's escort. The enemy had by this time fled, leaving their arms, baggage, provisions and other stores on the field of battle.

A small body of mounted men, under the command of Capt. Reid, had by this time gathered together in a line, and charged upon the enemy, pursuing them into the mountains, where they sought refuge.

The number of their dead is said to be at least 39; that of their wounded was slight, as far as ascertained. Had we a single piece of cannon with us, they would have lost more of their men; but having no artillery on our side, we had to act as infantry until we got possession of the howitzer so gallantly captured by the Howard company.

We lost not a single man, and had but seven slightly wounded; we took eight prisoners, six of whom died last night. This ended the battle of *Bracita*, the first battle of the army of the West, and as bravely fought by our men as ever men fought at any engagement. We have every reason to believe that there is more in store for us."

A letter has been received from Col. Cooke, who is in command of the battalion of Merions on their route to California, dated on the 20th of November last. They were then 300 miles from Santa Fe. They had encountered some difficulties, but were getting along well, and expected to reach the Pacific in a much shorter time than was originally contemplated. Col. Cooke did not intend to take the route directed by Gen. Kearney, but would pass near Yonah and Pomeroy, making the distance much shorter to the Pacific. He had more provisions than were necessary, having then 88 days supply on hand, and regretted being encumbered with such a quantity.

A letter in the N. Y. *Courier*, dated Point Isabel, Feb. 14, (five days before Gen. Scott sailed from the Brazos), states that Worth was there with 2000 regulars, and that when Scott and his troops reach Tampico

"they will be joined by Generals Patterson, Twiggs, Shields and Pillow, with about 5000 more; all will then sail for the Island of Lobos, 60 miles south of Tampico, where they will find a part of the volunteers lately collected out. The whole force will then number about 12,000, perhaps 13,000, and since the general will organize the command, and then sail for Antonio Lizardo, where he will find our fleet. It will escort him to the Island of Sacrificion, about five

miles from Vera Cruz, and three quarters of a mile from the main land. He will disembark the army at this island; and under cover of the guns of the navy, will land the troops, or rather transport them in surf boats to the main shore. Here he expects to meet Santa Anna with all the troops he can muster, say 30,000 or 40,000; and with the well-appointed, but small number of 13,000 men, he means to whip the 40,000 Mexicans;—then capture the city of Vera Cruz,—the navy, of course, co-operating in the attack upon the castle."

The propeller Washington arrived at New Orleans from Brazos, February 23d. Gen. Butler came passenger. He is suffering so much from his wound that he is disabled from active service. Gen. Taylor, with Bragg's and Thomas's batteries, and the 2d Mississippi regiment, arrived at Saltillo on the 2d February, had taken a position at Equi Nueva. All the troops were to go there on the 10th, except a few to remain in town.

There is little doubt but that Gen. Minon will give Gen. Taylor considerable trouble. It is said that Gen. Taylor wants light troops very much.

A letter from Brazos, dated 23d Feb., says General Taylor was busy making water tanks and collecting a large train of wagon and pack mules. The enemy had apparently left that part of the country, for parts unknown—supposed towards Vera Cruz. Gen. Worth's division had all embarked except the dragons and light batteries. Gen. Worth would sail in a day or two in the *Edith*.

By the schooner *Delta*, at New Orleans on the 1st inst., news from Tampico to the 20th ult., have been received.

General Scott arrived at Tampico on the 19th, where it was reported that Vera Cruz had been evacuated by order of Santa Anna and the enemy's troops marched to the interior.

Mr. Lumsden writes to the N. O. *Picayune* from Tampico, 18th ult., that he has sent a letter from a Mexican officer to a friend, dated San Luis the 9th, which states that Santa Anna was to march on Saltillo, preparatory to attacking Monterey. Gen. Urrea, with 5000 troops, at Victoria, was to attack Matamoros, and the Mexican believe both expeditions must prove successful. The writer of this letter is Santa Anna's private Secretary, and he says they shall give the Yankees hot work in the north while General Scott is marching on Vera Cruz.

It is pretty certain that Santa Anna is now at Saltillo, and it is even reported that he had engaged in a conflict with Gen. Taylor, but the latter report is not believed at Tampico.

Gen. Scott has issued orders to punish all crimes committed by Mexicans or Americans under trial before a military commission, according to the laws of the United States.

GENERAL SCOTT.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot writes as follows:—

It is alleged that Gen. Scott has called for nineteen thousand mules "to enable him to proceed to Mexico, and the requisition is pronounced absurd and extravagant. An army of 30,000 men, and with less it would be madness to proceed into the heart of an enemy's country, will require at least thirty days' provision, &c., and as the travel over the lofty mountains of Mexico can only be accomplished by packs on mules' backs it will be found on calculation that one pound of bread, and one pound of meat alone per day for each soldier, will load at least 10,000 mules, and the ammunition, cannon &c., proving that a march to the Halls of Montezuma is not the frolic promised by the vaunting boasters ere the tug of war commenced."

A correspondent of the N. O. *Picayune*, at Tampico, says:—

By an arrival from Lobos Island I learn that there are now at that place, one Pennsylvania regiment, the South Carolina Palmetto regiment, part of the New York regiment, the whole of the Louisiana regiment, with the exception of that part which was wrecked, and are now in Tampico under Col. De Hussy; also, 400 of the 8th regiment U. S. Infantry. I learn further that the vessel by which I have this intelligence, on her passage up, spoke a vessel with troops of the 6th U. S. Infantry on board, bound for Lobos Island. Many of the troops at the Island had not disembarked, others had landed and commenced drilling. The Island furnishes scant and brackish water; of wood there is a sufficiency, in addition to the ships at anchor at Lobos, the U. S. ship of war *St. Mary* is also there.

A letter from Saltillo gives the following account of the capture of Capt. Heady:—

"Misfortunes never come single; another capture of our men has just been confirmed. Capt. Heady with 17 men of the Kentucky cavalry, sent out to procure forage, has been captured by a party of rancheros at a rancho some 25 or 30 miles from here. I understand that this party were in attendance at a *fandango*, and were in such a state of intoxication as to be incapable of resistance. While dancing and drinking, their arms were secured, and when the rancheros came in upon them, they had nothing to defend themselves with. They were marched off to San Luis.

The U. S. steam frigate *Mississippi*, Capt. Mayo, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore M. C. Perry, bound to the Gulf of Mexico, dropped down from the Gosport Navy Yard on Friday afternoon, to the anchorage of the Naval Hospital. She was expected to go to sea on Saturday. Alexander Stidell Mackenzie goes out passenger in the *Mississippi*.

From the New Orleans Delta, March 2d.

Report of a Battle.

CAME WAYSON, Feb. 17, 4 P. M.

After closing mine of this morning, I proceeded to the encampment and had not dismounted from my horse before I was asked by a thousand persons whether I had the particulars of the fight between General Taylor and Gen. Santa Anna, at Monterey. I did not know what to make of it for a while, but at last succeeded in obtaining enough items to show that Gen. Taylor had again met the enemy. As soon as I heard this, I repaired to the quarters of General Twiggs and he stated to me that three Mexicans had arrived this morning from Victoria, who had said that the forces of the Americans, after retreating from Saltillo, had made a stand at Monterey and given fight to the Mexicans under Santa Anna.

The conflict is said to have been long and severe, and the loss great on both sides; but say the Mexicans, Santa Anna ultimately gave way, having sustained a heavy loss in killed and wounded—among the latter was Gen. Arista. At this moment I have little time for comment. Ever since I have been advised of the departure of the enemy from San Luis de Potosi, I have been expecting to hear the news of a battle.

To encounter Gen. Taylor, Santa Anna would wish five times his number of men, and knowing that, I feared for the issue of a battle, and I must confess to you that I believe more fully that a battle has been fought than I do of the reported result.

The Details as given by the Mexicans.

Tampico, Wednesday night, Feb. 17. The rumor is sent you this evening, relative to a fight between Santa Anna and Gen. Taylor, although Mexican news, it is credited by almost every officer here.

The advance of Santa Anna from San Luis to Saltillo had prepared every one for the receipt of the news of a battle, either at that place or at Monterey, and from that they more readily credited the report. The force of the Mexican commander must have been large, judging from the notions of their departure from San Luis, and he had enough, in his own mind, to overcome the 4 or 5000, if that many, of Gen. Taylor.

Independent of this, the fact of the Mexicans reporting this news, which is against themselves, induces me to attach some credit to it—for, as I have said before, there is generally some fire from whence this sort of smoke issues. The account, as I gathered it last evening, is a little more in detail than is set forth in my first letter.

On the approach of Santa Anna to Saltillo, Gen. Taylor fell back on the road to Monterey, followed by the Mexican chief. In his eagerness to outflank our General, and cut off his retreat, he extended his line too far and so weakened his centre that the ready eye of old Taylor immediately discovered the advantage, and wheeling he through their centre, and made such work on the advanced half, that before the rest could render them any essential service, they were cut up and dispersed.

The number of killed, on the part of the enemy is represented by the Mexicans to have been greater than at any other battle. Among the dangerously wounded I hear the name of Gen. Arista mentioned, but do not learn whether he is a prisoner. I could mention to you the names of several distinguished officers who place implicit confidence in this news, but it is unnecessary.

If you have not received the news of this fight, look at your last dates from Monterey. It would take this news seven or eight days to reach here, and it may be as many more before it reaches your city.

Murder of Lieut. Crowder of the 8th Infantry.

CANABO, Feb. 9 1847. We were all thrown into utter confusion yesterday, by the sudden disappearance of 2d Lieut. Alfred Crowder, of the 8th regiment of infantry.

Parties were immediately sent out, in all directions, and the most diligent search was made in the town and about the suburbs. This morning his body was found two miles from the town, horribly mutilated, and it was with great difficulty that he was recognized by his friends.

It is supposed that he went out to ride for exercise, and that he was murdered and robbed by some of the numerous rancheros who infest the surrounding country.

REMAINS OF GALLANT TENNESSEANS.—The schooner *North Carolina* arrived here yesterday morning from Brazos Santiago, having on board, in charge of Mr. Marcus Erwin, the remains of Capt. Wm. E. Allen, Robert W. Green, Julius Elliott, Inman Elliott and Peter H. Martin, all of whom fell at Monterey. They belonged to the 1st regiment Tennessee volunteers.

N. O. *Picayune*, 2d inst.

GENERAL TAYLOR.—A letter from one of the Georgia volunteers to the editor of the Augusta Chronicle, after paying a high compliment to General Scott, whose lead, he says, the army will be proud to follow, and yet we are all grieved in part with the old hero, Gen. Taylor, with whom we have been so long, and the day we separated will never be forgotten by those volunteers who left him at Victoria. All the troops were drawn up in line; and as the old General passed down the line, you could see every eye glistening with the tear of regret, and every lip raised to pay the last tribute of the soldier to his general. "Farewell" was the last sound then died upon his ears as we struck our march. It was a scene that could befit, but not describe.

NAVY YARD, BROOKLYN.—The Yard is full of life and activity. The keel *Venice* is far in advance of her consort, and will doubtless get to sea to-day. The *Venue* presents to the eye a most striking appearance. Every thing about her seems solid and impregnable, while her own armament, though but a single gun, seems to make her presence near a fortification a dangerous contingency. N. Y. *Express*.

TROOPS EMBARKED.—We understand that yesterday afternoon a considerable number of troops embarked on Governor's Island, whose destination is the theatre of war. One hundred and twenty men, under the command of Lieut. J. H. Potter of the 7th infantry, were taken on board the barque *Lewis*, their supposed destination being Saltillo. About four hundred recruits for the 3d and 4th regiments of artillery, were put on board the ship *Orpheus*, destination Tampico. These men were under the command of Lieut. Schuyler Hamilton, of the 1st regiment of infantry. Lieut. S. B. Hayman, of the 7th infantry, also accompanies the detachment.

N. Y. *Commercial* of Wednesday.

MORE GOVERNMENT WAGONS.—The United States have ordered 375 more baggage wagons for the war in Mexico, of which, together with about the same number of sets of harness, 75 have been contracted for in Newark.

Newark Advertiser, Monday.

It seems to us that, before ordering more wagons, the United States Government might as well send to Mexico those which have already been made under its orders, and for which the people will no doubt have to pay. We know that a considerable number have been standing all Winter in Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets—new wagons, with U. S. A. painted in large letters on their sides; and we have heard of like specimens in other parts of the city.

New York Com.

NAVY.—Despatches from Com. Biddle have been received, at the navy department, dated Valparaiso, Dec. 14, and Callao, Jan. 3. The *Independence*, Com. Shubrick on board, arrived at Valparaiso December 2. The store ship *Lexington* sailed from Valparaiso for the coast of California, Dec. 6. The *Levant* was in V. Dec. 14, on her return to the United States. The *Columbus*, Com. Biddle, was to sail for Monterey in a few days.

NEW YORK CITY NEWS.

APPALLING.—A city paper of this morning has the following picture of wretchedness, vice and woe. If the picture be not overdrawn, and if in that one building alone there are eighty apartments similarly occupied, surely, in the matter of vice and misery, it is time for us to look at home.—No "wretched hovel" or "crowded purlieu of European city," can present a darker picture—while ours is deepened by the fact that there is every thing in our institutions, and in our own representations of existing circumstances, to make the facts more astounding. But we give the narrative:—

THE OLD BREWERY.—We have paid another visit to this mansion of misery, and we must say that we have never before seen so much unalloyed suffering. We went at midnight, under protection of police officers, and were lighted on our way by torches, which were carried in our hands. The room was a large, low, vaulted one, with a low ceiling, and a few dim lights.

The room itself was more filthy than a sty, in the five places were a few burning coals, above which hung a kettle with a cabbage cooking in it, tended by a woman and her daughter. It was all they had to eat, and the woman told us she had not tasted food for twenty-four hours. The wretched being, it appeared, had been engaged in a fight with some brute of a man, who had so severely bruised her face, that one whole side was literally black and blue. We asked her some questions, and alluded to her young daughter, who seemed to have become so debased as to have lost her virtue for bread. The poor mother burst into tears, and wept as if her heart was broken. "The only comfort which the daughter made was—'Mother, are you crying? Don't act like a fish mother.'"

The couch, to which this pair were retired after their midnight meal, was a pallet of straw, which was wet with liquid mud, that came oozing through the stone walls, for we were in a cellar. This woman told us that her husband was on Blackwell's Island, and that she had had seven daughters, every one of whom had died in childhood, but utterly abandoned to every vice. She mourned their unhappy fate, but looked upon it as a matter of course, for they could not starve.

In one corner of the room, on a litter of straw, and with hardly any covering upon them, lay a man and his wife, one of whom was suffering with the asthma, and the other with a terrible cold. Covered, as they were, with the most filthy rags, they looked more like reptiles than human beings. In another corner of the room, upon a wooden box, sat a young woman with a child on her lap; the former possessing a pale and intellectual countenance, and the latter a mere skeleton. This woman uttered not a word while we were present, but seemed to be musing in silent despair. Her history and very name were unknown, but her silence and the vacant stare of her clear blue eyes, spoke of unutterable sorrow. She was the queen of a fantastic realm. On leaving this room, our guide told us that it was only one of eighty, which we might enter in that one building, if we would take the trouble.

Another room, that we visited contained no less than five families, and in one corner of it was a woman in the agonies of death, while at her side sat a miserable dog, howling a requiem over the dying wretch. In another we saw a solitary boy, about ten years of age, who was afflicted with the small pox, and had been abandoned to his miserable fate. He had rolled off of his bed of straw, and his cheek rested upon the wet floor, which was strewn with black filth. Another room was crowded with black and white men, women and children. The faded beauty and brilliant eye of one white woman attracted our attention, and we found that it was only about two years ago that she was performing Juliet at one of our theatres, in the delight of thousands. She is now an outcast, and her only possessions is a calico gown.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday at No. 42 First avenue, on the body of George H. Oatman, a native of this city, aged twenty-two years, who died on Thursday last, after having been for some time afflicted with pulmonary consumption. From the evidence it appeared that the deceased was attended for about a month by a homoeopathic physician, then tried some medicine advertised to cure consumption, then placed himself for a while under a Dr. S.—he next placed himself under the charge of a Thompsonian physician for about a month, at the expiration of which the father of the deceased called upon a clairvoyant, a Mrs. Johnson, residing at No. 4 Walker street, who stated that, without seeing his son, she could tell what the matter was with him, and prescribe accordingly. The medicine prescribed by her was prepared and taken as directed. She remarked that he had an elevated stomach, and that his lungs were sound. Mrs. Johnson visited her patient several times, and continued her

visits and prescriptions till within a short time of his death. Dr. J. D. B. Stillman, of No. 551 Fourth street, in connexion with Dr. Sabine, made a post mortem examination of the body.

On opening the chest the left lung was found consolidated and studded with tubercles, and small abscesses—the right lung was much in the same condition; the stomach was found in a perfectly healthy state, and the other abdominal organs healthy. The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by disease of the lungs.

A ROBBER FOILED.—On Friday afternoon Charles Morris went to the house of Mr. J. Van Nostrand, No. 726 Greenwich street, and rang the bell, when the door was opened by Miss Van Nostrand, a young girl about fifteen years old, from whom he ascertained that there was no person home but herself, when he forced his way into the door and asked for a piece of paper to write on. Miss Van Nostrand ran up stairs to get the paper, when the rascal followed her, which excited her suspicions, and she instantly locked the parlor door, when the fellow seized her by the throat and endeavored to force a pocket-handkerchief into her mouth, in doing which he got his finger into her mouth, and she caught it with her teeth, and did not let go her hold until compelled to do so by the rascal strangling her. Finding that he had met with a desperate customer, the rascal attempted to escape; and as he was passing out of the entry into the street, the girl in turn seized him, and he was only enabled to get clear of her by throwing her into the gutter, but she immediately got up and gave chase after him, crying stop thief, when he was arrested by a Mr. Harriet, and taken to the 9th ward station house. After an examination before Justice Roome, he was committed for trial in default of \$500 bail.

NONY DONE.—The Commercial tells a story of an Editorial brother who was passing along a thoroughfare in the city, when he observed an unhappy family of immigrants—father, mother and eleven children the latter wasted and wan, and thinly clad and entirely barefooted—trudging shivering through the snow. The appeal was silent, but it was irresistible—the whole group were taken into a neighboring store and provided with shoes at the expense of our editorial brother, who left not the suffering group until they were safely housed and their further exposure provided against. God bless him for his noble deed. Tribune Feb. 27th.

Yesterday morning two men entered the store of Mr. Jas. A. Clark, No. 86 Bleecker street, and inquired of one of the boys if they could have a suit of clothes made for them that day. The boy went up stairs to call Mr. Clark, when one of the men slipped a piece of cassimere worth \$55, under his cloak, and the other man told him to get minutes. When Mr. Clark came down stairs, he found only one man there, but did not miss his cassimere until some time after he had left.

SECRETED.—A fellow named J. Thompson, was found secreted last night in the fancy store of Mr. Blockford, No. 409 Pearl street, and taken to the 4th ward station house. Upon searching him there was found in his possession a chisel and knife. He would have been a desperate rascal to encounter alone in a dark room.

EXTRAORDINARY DELUSION.—A most remarkable case of religious imposture, precised recently by a black wench, in Williamsburgh, has just been exposed, and caused no little excitement in the little village on the other side of the East river. It appears by the statement of the affair which we find in the Brooklyn Eagle, and which is vouched for as being well authenticated, that a black servant in the family of a gentleman at Williamsburgh, who, we are told, is a copper-plate engraver of some reputation as an artist, pursuing his vocation in this city, pretended that she was daily in direct communication with heaven, whence she received the information that she was the Messiah. The imposture was fully believed in by the gentleman's wife and sister, who in their religious zeal worked upon the man himself to lay aside his better sense and join in the general infatuation which prevailed in his family. At length the false prophetess pretended that she had received a divine intimation that it was heaven's will that he should salute her (the black woman) with a holy kiss every morning. We are not informed whether he actually acceded to this preposterous requisition; but it seems that it had the effect to open his eyes to the true character of the wench's divine claims; and so he immediately, but not without much opposition on the part of his family, discharged her. The wife and sister, however, were so bound by the spell which this colored Messiah had thrown around them, that they determined to follow her and become her disciples. Consequently, proceedings were taken before a magistrate, who, after hearing the evidence, made an order for the admission of the parties into an insane asylum. The prophetess herself has been consigned to the Kings county lunatic asylum, while the wife and sister are now at a private institution at Flushing.

WORKING JACK FROST.—That keen old shaver, who is often felt to be a sore annoyance in the winter, may be set to work to good advantage. The Maine farmer tells how a man made the old "un servicable" in splitting some very solid and hard logs at his door. He bored some holes in them, and poured in some water that had been boiled and cooled, as he thought this would freeze more solid. Before morning his logs were all split "fore and aft." Most of the holes were plugged; but it worked as well, if not better, to leave the plug out, for the water froze quicker, and freezing on the surface first, formed resistance to the other particles while freezing. He recommends this mode of splitting rocks.

BY THE MAILS.

SINGULAR THEFT.—We understand that all the indictments found by the Grand Jury at the criminal term of the Court of Common Pleas, for Berkshire county, holding this week at Lenox, were stolen from the Clerk's desk on Sunday night last. They embraced the usual variety of offences, but the larger number was for violation of the license law. We cannot exactly understand how the Court and District Attorney are to get over the predicament in which this theft places them, pretty effectual *nolle prosequi* appears to have been entered to their anticipated business.—Springfield Republican.

A SINGULAR CASE.—A mulatto was committed to jail in this town, a short time since, for stealing a watch from Mr. Jonathan Bangs. He will have his trial at the next criminal term of the Common Pleas. Sixteen years ago, the same prisoner stole the same watch from the same person, (Mr. Bangs,) and was sentenced to a short term in the State Prison for the burglary, a watch having then been stolen from a house of the owner. The last time, it was taken from his store. We are informed in addition to this singular coincidence, the history of the prisoner's crime, that has been in the State Prison at three different times, and at each time under a different name.—Miss Spy.

BOLD THEFT.—Friday evening, about 10 o'clock, Francis Harrington, (Worcester, Mass.) of the firm of Sprague Williams Harrington, being alone in the store, in occasion to go into the cellar after coal while absent, some person entered the store and took about thirty dollars in bills and change from a draw in the counting room. No trace of the rogue has been discovered.

CANTON, Nov. 26, 1846.—Last week the Fall Regatta of the Canton Regatta Club took place. The races continued four days, the first day for sailing boats and the other three for pulling. The pull on the first day was won by the "Raven" a beautiful boat nearly as large as a New-Haven River sloop, owned by P. S. Forbes, Esq. U. S. Consul. There were several boats from Hong Kong, which came up purpose to beat her, but as the China men say, "No can do."—I went up but once on last day, and I assure you it was an amusing and exciting scene. To see the whole or nearly the whole Canton community, ladies as well as gentlemen, assembled one time, does not often occur. Boats of all descriptions, Chinese saupans, flatter boats, flower boats, fish boats, gulls, cutters, wherries, sloops, schooners, scows, &c. were mingled together in great confusion. Every one seemed pleased, and the boats were as loudly cheered as the water was being. —Cor. Boston Traveller.

FALL OF IDOLATRY IN CHINA.—Does Gutzlaff records a remarkable effect of British invasion of China. The natives expected that their idols would repel the invaders, but seeing them unable to make least resistance, even to save themselves from the hands of an excited soldiery, veneration gave way to contempt. The idols, having proved their worthlessness, the Chinese refuse to worship them, and shrines and the priests are deserted.

A LEAP.—The greatest leap we have recently heard of, was related to us on Saturday. A bullock, weighing about 10 pounds, was driven into the "bullring" the third story of Mr. Wilson's slaughter house, on Deer creek—which building will be recollected, is situated on the side, thus making the front three stories higher than the rear; but while preparations were making to offer him as a sacrifice to the butcher knife, he made a dash for the front window, and bolted straight through it. He turned a complete somersault, and landed upon a lot of barrels, bursting two of the barrels, but was promptly on his feet, and at once attacked a man who was near, who, however, made his escape. He then started off, and after a race of two or three miles, running over a child, and committing sundry other misdemeanors, more or less endangering the lives of citizens, was finally captured at a public landing, and taken back to the slaughter house. When last heard of, he was in a state of suspense. Cincinnati Atlas.

FAITH IN QUACK MEDICINE.—A druggist at Charleston, after a strong advertisement, puffing a nostrum, winds up thus:—The subscriber will receive negroes laboring under any of the above mentioned diseases, even the most hopeless and obstinate cases, on treatment; or those persons being unsound negroes, and not wishing to incur the expense attendant on such treatment, and are willing to dispose of them with the view of seeing them cured, will find a purchaser in the subscriber, who will be willing to give a fair price for such.

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS, &c., FROM BOSTON TO EUROPE.—Since the first of January there have been exported from the port to Europe (principally Ireland) one thousand nine hundred and sixteen barrels of flour, one hundred and sixty thousand and five hundred and eleven bushels corn, and twelve hundred barrels of meal. For the quarter ending December 31st, there were exported from this port thirty-eight thousand six hundred and seventeen barrels of flour, one hundred and seven thousand and forty-one bushels Indian corn, eight hundred and forty-one bushels of meal, and nine hundred bushels of rye. The value of which was \$303,361.

In addition to the above, three barrels cleared this morning for Europe, viz: the *Attica* for Cork, the *Hannah Thornton* for Galway and the *Angola* for Liverpool, with fifty-one thousand, five hundred and seven bushels of corn, two thousand and five hundred bushels of rye, five hundred barrels of flour and five hundred bushels of meal. Boston Traveller.

NEWPORT MERCURY,
NEWPORT.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1847.

National Intelligencer of Wednesday says:—

Understand that the Hon. Thomas A. B. Tilton, declined the appointment of General in the Army, tendered to him by the President and Senate.

This is confirmed by the following telegraphic communication received at New York:—

WASHINGTON, March 10.—10 o'clock.

The cabinet were in session six hours yesterday, and before adjourning, resolved to accede to the demand of Major General Taylor, Butler and Patterson.

This morning Mr. B. Tilton sent a message to the President declining the appointment of Major General.

SURVEYOR.—BENJAMIN ARKINS, Esq., of this town, has been appointed Surveyor of the District and Inspector of the Revenue for this port. He is G. HAMMOND, Esq., whose term of office expires.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—The election in New Hampshire which took place yesterday last, has resulted in the success of the Democratic party.—Hon. Jared W. Ives has no doubt been elected Governor by a majority of more than 500,—and will be a democratic majority in both chambers of the Legislature.—of the members of Congress, Messrs. Pease and Johnson, Democrats, are elected, and there is no doubt in the two remaining districts.

CAPTAIN PITMAN'S COMPANY OF U. S. INFANTRY arrived at Fort Adams on Thursday last from Providence, in the sloop Fame, and by the Artillery Company of this town.

DEATH.—Mrs. Martha Taber, of this place, entered upon her one hundred and fourth year on Wednesday last.

BLACKING.—We would recommend to our readers who may be in want of rat traps for their boots and shoes, to make trial of the blacking manufactured by Messrs. Kemp & Knight at Chelsea, Mass.) From the specimen we have seen, should consider it equal, if not superior to any other now in use.—One of the proprietors is now in this place for the purpose of introducing the use of the article to our readers.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. Henry Thurston, Ship Carpenter, employed in the yard of Salas & Cottrell, Esq., fell backwards on an axe yesterday last, and cut himself very badly, though not dangerously.

MR. JOHN W. MAURO, a young and enterprising mechanic of Bristol, had his left leg badly broken just above the ankle, on Tuesday last, in consequence of a fall from the staging of a building whereon he was at work.

THE MARYLAND HOUSE OF DELEGATES, becoming satisfied of the innocence of Judge LeGrand of the charges made against him on Friday last, and passed a resolution unanimously "that the house has undiminished confidence in the personal and official integrity of Judge LeGrand."

FRANCIS D. NEWCOMB, formerly of Massachusetts, and receiver of public moneys Louisiana, escaped from the parish prison, New Orleans, on the 27th, and the U. S. Marshal offers \$1000 for his apprehension and was "under conviction" of forgery and abettement.

THEY NOW PAY \$3 A DAY TO WORKMEN IN THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD, and more are said.

THE STEAMBOATS FROM NEW YORK now leave that city for Norwich at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, instead of 4, the winter hour.

A DUEL.—The Halifax, N. C. Republican of the 3d instant says a duel was fought on the preceding Wednesday, near Springfield, Greenville county, Va., between Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Satterwaite, both of Leavitt, N. C.

THEY FOUGHT WITH PERCUSSION GUNS at a distance of forty yards, loaded with buck shot. At the first fire, Mr. Satterwaite received several shot below the knee, and three buck shot passed through Mr. Kennedy's hat; the former firing about a second before his adversary. They again took their position, back to back, and at the words "wheel and fire," wheeled and fired at the same time, Mr. Satterwaite missing, and Mr. Kennedy shooting three, four or five buck shot through the skirts of Mr. Satterwaite's coat, ranging with his hip.—A proposition was then made by Mr. Satterwaite to challenge for the purpose of an explanation—it was acceded to by Dr. Tompkins, the friend of Mr. Kennedy; and the matter was satisfactorily arranged.

THE U. S. BRIG *Hecle*, Lieut. Commanding, sails for Fairfax, leaving this morning to join the squadron.—N. Y. Express, 9th.

MICROSCOPIC DAGUERRETYPE.—This is the name given to Daguerreotype impressions which are taken of objects after they have been magnified by the microscope. It is a combination of the Daguerreotype and microscope. An account of some results of it we find in the Boston Journal, and communicated by a Mr. Solomon Adams of that city.

"**MICROSCOPIC DAGUERRETYPE.**—At the suggestion of several friends, the following brief account is prepared of some incipient experiments recently made, at my request, by Mr. John A. Whipple, of this city, for combining the microscope and the Daguerreotype apparatus. I believe the attempt has not before been made in this country, and I was not aware, when commencing these experiments, that the thing had been attempted abroad. A distinguished foreign naturalist, now in this city, pronounced the results produced here superior to any he had seen in Europe.

"We used an excellent compound microscope, made by Oberhauser, of Paris.—We have used it both with and without the eye-glass, but we are not yet able to decide which method is best. The first object tried was a spider's claw, measuring by the micrometer, 1-63 of an inch, in its longest dimension. On removing the plate, we had the pleasure of seeing on it a beautifully defined figure of the object magnified 75 diameters, or superficially, 5,625 times.—The only defect was a slight excess of light in the centre. We modified the arrangement, and tried the eye of an insect. A correct figure was obtained, but with the same defect. Suspecting what proved to be the true cause of the difficulty, reflected light, we still further varied the arrangement, and tried the polex. We had the satisfaction, on this trial, to obtain a well defined Daguerreotype impression of the object entirely free from the defect which marred the others. Several other objects have been tried with equal success. Even the invisible may be Daguerreotyped, enlarged almost indefinitely!"

THE EXPLOSION AT TROY.—The Troy Whig gives the following account of the explosion which took place at the Arsenal in that city on Friday last:

About half past 10, A. M., while the workmen in the laboratory, near the gate, were busy making fuses for shells, a boy named White, in kicking aside a fuse with his heavy nailed shoe, struck fire from the brick floor. The sparks fell among the loose composition lying around; a slight explosion took place, and in a moment the shop was enveloped in flames. Unfortunately a door opening immediately from the shop into the yard was closed and locked, and the only egress to the open air was through another and larger shop, to which the fire quickly communicated. Of the ten men at work in the shop where the explosion took place, not one escaped uninjured. Two were so awfully burnt, that they were not expected to live forty-eight hours; two others were very seriously injured, and of the remaining six, three or four were severely scorched. The boy, whose unlucky kick caused all the mischief, was the first to reach the door, and was not hurt. The engines, of which three are kept at the Arsenal, soon extinguished the fire, without any material damage to the building.

ENJOYMENT OF LIFE.—Two wealthy citizens of Boston, now considerably advanced in life, were lately conversing in regard to the period when they had best enjoyed themselves. "I will tell you," says one, "when I most enjoyed my life: soon after I was twenty-one, I worked for Mr. —, laying stone wall, at twenty-five cents per day. 'Well,' replied the other, 'that does not differ much from my experience: when I was twenty, I hired out at seven dollars per month; I have never enjoyed myself better since.' The experience of these two individuals teaches, I think, that one's happiness does not depend on the amount of his gains or the station he occupies; 2d, that very small beginnings, with industry and prudence, may secure wealth.

UNPARALLELED MAGNANIMITY.—Mr. Loring Moody of Boston stopped some horses the other day at the risk of his life, when they were running away with a coach which contained the daughter of a Col. Pierce of Portsmouth, N. H. Mr. Moody saved the lady from very serious injury and perhaps from death, in doing which he was himself so badly wounded that he had to be carried into Eastern Exchange Hotel, the House nearest at hand. The father whose daughter was preserved, made her rescuer a polite call after a day or two had elapsed, and having ascertained that he was dependent on his own exertions for his support—that he had suffered the loss of a suit of clothes in the struggle with the horses, and would be subjected to a large bill of expense during the illness consequent upon it, and being himself a wealthy man and able to indulge the generous promptings of his manly heart, deliberately presented the heroic and suffering Moody with the sum of TEN DOLLARS! We trust this magnanimous Colonel experienced all the satisfaction proper to such a noble act.

Massachusetts Spy.

A COOL EXCUSE.—A gentleman was the other day, looking attentively at some amusing caricatures in the window of a print shop, when on a sudden he felt some one at his pocket. As there was only one person standing near him, he instantly turned round upon him, and looking him full in the face, said, "Your hand, sir, was in my pocket!" "Was it, sir?" the other very calmly replied; "I really beg your pardon, if it was; but the weather is so very cold, one is glad to put one's hands anywhere!"

GOING TO LAW.—A land case from Palmer involving the value of \$15 or \$20, was decided in the Court of Common Pleas, the other day, after a long and tedious controversy in which the costs and expenses have amounted to about \$1000. This is a sample of a large amount of business that cumber the Court dockets in this and other counties, and States: A spirit of conciliation in reference to such matters in the outset, although it might diminish the lawyers' fees, would in nine cases out of ten, lead to a more satisfactory adjustment of difficulties and to the promotion of kind and neighborly feelings.—[Springfield Gazette.

THE LICENSE CASES.—A letter to the N. Y. Express, dated Washington, March 6th, says:

The Supreme Court met at the usual hour, this morning, and after the business, which occupied the Court for a short time, there was an adjournment to the first Monday in December, according to law. There were six of the nine Judges upon the Bench—Judges Taney, McLean, Wayne, Nelson, Woodbury and Grier.

An opinion was given upon the important license cases which were so fully argued before the Court at the present as well as the last term. The judgments of the Circuit Courts are affirmed, and the Supreme Court decides that the States have a right to regulate the trade in, and licensing of, the sale of ardent spirits. Thus the law of New Hampshire, which controls the power over licenses generally, and the law of Massachusetts, which forbids the sale of any smaller quantity of liquor than twenty-eight gallons, and the law of Rhode Island, limiting the sale to ten gallons, are all affirmed by the Court. These cases have been ably argued by counsel from each of the States, and the decision of the Court will happily put the question of power to rest; and settle, beyond successful legal controversy, at least, the power of the States over the retail trade in ardent spirits.

The Court to-day entered the cause between the Merchants' Bank of Boston, and the owners of the steamboat Lexington, growing out of the shipwreck and loss of specie, for the second Monday in December.

The Court also affirm an important decision of the Circuit Court of Ohio, growing out of the abduction of slaves. The cause will be known as the Vansant case.

The Court have also affirmed all the State laws in regard to the tax upon foreign emigrants arriving in the ports of Massachusetts and New York. These laws are regarded as police regulations, and necessary for the preservation of the health.

The business of the Court was conducted by Judge McLean; and Judge Taney directed the clerk, after a brief session, to adjourn the Court to meet again according to law.

NEWSPAPER STRAHLING.—A man was convicted before the Court of Magistrates last week, for stealing a copy of the Journal from the door of a subscriber in South Main street. The thief was sentenced to five days imprisonment and to pay the cost of conviction, which he will be required to work out in jail, making his confinement probably over two months. This is a very dear way of getting newspapers, as sundry other persons who are in the habit of stealing the Journal may yet discover.

Providence Journal.

Meteorological Diary, for February.

Thermom.				General Aspect			
Bar.	Therm.	Wind.	State of Sky.	Therm.	Wind.	State of Sky.	Weather.
1	30	34	30	NE	Cloudy	Snow	Cloudy
2	35	40	38	SE	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy
3	40	46	42	SE	Cloudy	Cloudy	Rain
4	28	21	18	SW	Clear	Clear	Clear
5	28	26	25	SW	do	do	do
6	25	20	22	SW	do	do	do
7	24	28	34	SW	do	do	do
8	23	42	35	SW	do	do	do
9	35	45	38	SW	Cloudy	Clear	Clear
10	34	42	36	SW	Clear	Cloudy	Clear
11	32	40	35	SW	Snow	Clear	Clear
12	33	36	28	SW	Clear	Clear	Clear
13	20	34	25	SW	do	do	do
14	20	34	32	W	do	do	do
15	30	48	32	W	Clear	Clear	Cloudy
16	30	32	30	NE	Cloudy	Cloudy	Hail
17	30	41	32	NE	Snow	Clear	Clear
18	28	40	34	NE	Clear	Clear	Clear
19	35	40	34	NE	Snow	Cloudy	Cloudy
20	20	40	34	NE	Cloudy	Clear	Cloudy
21	30	33	23	NE	Snow	all day	Cloudy
22	28	30	20	NE	do	do	do
23	14	30	18	NE	Clear	Clear	Clear
24	12	32	21	SW	do	do	do
25	20	32	23	N	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy
26	15	34	23	N	Clear	Cloudy	Cloudy
27	30	38	40	E	Cloudy	Rain	Rain
28	38	40	34	SW	Clear	Clear	Clear

[BY AUTHORITY.]

Laws of the United States

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF
THE TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

[Public—No. 48.]

AN ACT to provide for the better organization
of the Treasury, and for the collection, safe-
keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the pub-
lic revenue.

Whereas, by the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to establish the Treasury Department," approved September two, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, it was provided that it should be the duty of the Treasurer to receive and keep the moneys of the United States, and to disburse the same upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, countersigned by the Comptroller, and recorded by the Register, and not otherwise; and whereas it is found necessary to make further provisions to enable the Treasurer to better carry into effect the intent of the said section in relation to the receiving and disbursing the moneys of the United States:

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the rooms prepared and provided in the new Treasury building at the seat of Government for the use of the Treasurer of the United States, his assistants, and clerks, and occupied by them, and also the fire-proof vaults and safes erected in said rooms for the keeping of the public moneys in the possession and under the immediate control of said Treasurer, and such other apartments as are provided for in this act, shall be the depository of the public moneys, and are hereby constituted and declared to be, the Treasury of the United States. And all moneys paid into the same shall be subject to the draft of the Treasurer, drawn agreeably to appropriations made by law.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That, the mint of the United States, in the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, and the branch mint in the city of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, and the vaults and safes thereof, respectively, shall be the depository of the public moneys, and the Treasurer of the United States, and his assistants, shall be the depository of the public moneys, and shall perform all the duties required to be performed by them, in reference to the receipt, safe-keeping, transfer and disbursements of all such moneys, according to the provisions hereinafter contained.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the rooms which were directed to be prepared and provided within the custom houses in the city of New York, in the State of New York, and in the city of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, for the use of receivers general of public moneys, under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue," approved July fourth, eighteen hundred and forty, shall be for the use of the assistant treasurers hereinafter directed to be appointed at those places respectively; as shall be also the fire-proof vaults and safes prepared and provided within said rooms for the keeping of the public moneys collected and deposited within the Treasury of the United States, and the assistant treasurers, from time to time appointed at those points, shall have the custody and care of the said rooms, vaults, and safes, respectively, and of all the public moneys deposited within the same, and shall perform all the duties required to be performed by them in reference to the receipt, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of all such moneys, according to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the offices, with suitable and convenient rooms, which were directed to be erected, prepared, and provided for the use of receivers general of public moneys, at the expense of the United States, at the city of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina, and at the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, under the act entitled "An act to provide for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue," approved July fourth, eighteen hundred and forty, shall be for the use of the assistant treasurers hereinafter directed to be appointed at the places above named; as shall be also the fire-proof vaults and safes erected within said offices and rooms for the keeping of the public moneys collected and deposited at those points respectively, and the assistant treasurers, from time to time appointed at those places, shall have the custody and care of the said offices, vaults and safes, erected, prepared, and provided as aforesaid, and of all the public moneys deposited within the same, and shall perform all the duties required to be performed by them, in reference to the receipt, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of all such moneys, according to the provisions hereinafter contained.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the President shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate appoint, four officers, to be denominated "assistant treasurers of the United States," as the fiscal agents of the Government, and their respective offices for the term of four years, unless sooner removed therefrom; one of which shall be located at the city of New York, in the State of New York; one of which shall be located at the city of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts; one of which shall be located at the city of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina; and one of which at St. Louis, in the State of Missouri. And all of which said officers shall give bonds to the United States, with sureties, according to the provisions hereinafter contained, for the faithful discharge of the duties of their respective offices.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That, the Treasurer of the United States, the Treasurer of the mint of the United States, the treasurers, and those acting as such, of the various branch mints, all collectors of customs, all surveyors of the customs acting also as collectors, all assistant treasurers, all receivers of public moneys at the several land offices, all postmasters, and all public officers of whatsoever character, be, and they are hereby required to keep, safely, without loaning, using, depositing in banks, or exchanging with other funds than as allowed by the act, all the public moneys collected by them, or otherwise, at any time placed in their possession and custody, till the same is ordered, by the proper Department or officer of the Government, to be transferred or paid out; and when such orders for transfer or payment are received, faithfully and promptly to make the same as directed, and to do and perform all other duties as fiscal agents of the Government which may be imposed by this or any other acts of Congress, or by any regulation of the Treasury Department made in conformity to law; and also to do and perform all acts and duties required by law, or by direction of any of the Executive Departments of the Government, as agents for paying pensions, or for making any other disbursements which either of the heads of those departments may be required by law to make, and which are of a character to be made by the depositaries hereby constituted, consistently with the other official duties imposed upon them.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the Treasurer of the United States, the Treasurer of the mint of the United States, the Treasurer of the branch mint at New Orleans, and all the assistant treasurers hereinafter directed to be appointed, shall respectively give bonds to the United States, faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices according to law, and for such amounts as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with sureties to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall, from time to time renew, strengthen, and increase their official bonds as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, any law in reference to any of the official bonds of the said officers to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury,

as early as possible after the passage of this act, to require from the several depositaries hereby constituted, and whose official bonds are not heretofore provided for, to execute bonds, new and suitable in their terms, to meet the new and increased duties imposed upon them respectively by this act, and with sureties in and sums such as shall seem reasonable and safe to the Secretary of the Treasury; and from time to time to require such bonds to be renewed and increased in amount, and strengthened by new sureties, to meet any increasing responsibility which may grow out of accumulations of moneys in the hands of the depositary, or out of any other duty or responsibility arising under this or any other law of Congress.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That all collectors and receivers of public money, of every character and description, within the District of Columbia, shall, as frequently as they may be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Postmaster General so to do, pay over to the Treasurer of the United States, at the Treasury, all public moneys collected by them, or in their hands; that all such collectors and receivers of public moneys, within the cities of New York, Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis, shall, upon the same direction, pay over to the treasurers of the mints in their respective cities, at the said mints, all public moneys collected by them, or in their hands; and that all such collectors and receivers of public moneys within the cities of New York, Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis, shall, upon the same direction, pay over to the assistant treasurers in their respective cities, at their offices, respectively, all the public moneys collected by them, or in their hands, to be safely kept by the said respective depositaries until otherwise directed according to law; and it shall be the duty of the said Secretary and Postmaster General respectively to direct such payments by the said collectors and receivers at all the said places, at least as often as once in each week, and as much more frequently, in all cases, as they in their discretion may think proper.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer the moneys in the hands of any depositary hereby constituted to the Treasury of the United States, to be there safely kept, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, according to the provisions of this act, and also to transfer moneys in the hands of any one depositary constituted by this act to any other depositary constituted by the same, at his discretion, and as the safety of the public moneys, and the convenience of the public service shall seem to him to require; which authority to transfer the moneys belonging to the Post Office Department is also hereby conferred upon the Postmaster General, so far as his exercise by him may be consistent with the provisions of existing laws; and every depositary constituted by this act shall keep his account of the moneys paid to or deposited with him, belonging to the Post Office Department, separate and distinct from the account kept by him of other public moneys so paid or deposited. And for the purpose of payments on the public account, it shall be lawful for the Treasurer of the United States to draw upon any of the said depositaries, as he may think most conducive to the public interest, or to the convenience of the public creditors, or both. And each depositary so drawn upon shall make returns to the Treasury and Post Office Departments of all moneys received and paid by him, at such times and in such form as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Postmaster General.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be and he is hereby authorized to cause examinations to be made of the books, accounts, and money on hand of the several depositaries constituted by this act; and for that purpose to appoint special agents, as occasion may require, with such compensation, not exceeding six dollars per day and travelling expenses, as he may think reasonable, to be fixed and declared at the time of each appointment. The agents selected to make these examinations shall be instructed to examine as well the books, accounts, and returns of the officer, as the money on hand, and the manner of its being kept, to the end that uniformity and accuracy in the accounts, as well as safety to the public moneys, may be secured thereby.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That, in addition to the examinations provided for in the last preceding section, and as a further guard over the public moneys, it shall be the duty of each naval officer and surveyor, as a check upon the assistant treasurers, or the collector of the customs, of their respective districts; of each register of a land office, as a check upon the receiver of a land office; and of the directors and superintendents of each mint and branch mint, who, separate officers, as a check upon the treasurers, respectively, of the said mints, or the persons acting as such, at the close of each quarter of the year, and as much more frequently as they shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to do so, to examine the books, accounts, returns, and money on hand, of the assistant treasurers, collectors, receivers of land offices, treasurers of the mint, and each branch mint, and persons acting as such, and to make a full, accurate, and faithful return to the Treasury Department of their condition.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That the said officers, respectively, whose duty it is made by this act to receive, keep, and disburse the public moneys, as the fiscal agents of the Government, may be allowed any necessary additional expenses for clerks, fire-proof chests, or vaults, or other necessary expenses of safe-keeping, transferring, and disbursing said moneys; all such expenses of every character to be first expressly authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, whose directions upon all the above subjects, by way of regulation and otherwise, so far as authorized by law are to be strictly followed by all the said officers; *Provided,* That the whole number of clerks to be appointed by virtue of this section of this act shall not exceed ten; and that the aggregate compensations of the whole number shall not exceed eight thousand dollars, nor shall the compensation of any one clerk so appointed exceed eight hundred dollars per annum.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury may, at his discretion, transfer the balances remaining with any of the present depositaries to any other of the present depositaries, as he may deem the safety of the public money or the public convenience may require; *Provided,* That nothing in this act shall be construed as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer the balances remaining with any of the present depositaries to the depositaries constituted by this act before the first day of January next; *And provided,* That, for the purpose of payments on public account, out of balances remaining with the present depositaries, it shall be lawful for the Treasurer of the United States to draw upon any of the said depositaries as he may think most conducive to the public interests, or to the convenience of the public creditors, or both.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That all marshals, district attorneys, and others having public money to pay to the United States, and all patentees wishing to make payment for patents to be issued, may pay all such moneys to the Treasurer of the United States, or the Treasurer of either the mints in Philadelphia or New Orleans, or to either of the other assistant treasurers, or to such other depositary constituted by this act as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive such payments, and give receipts or certificates of deposit therefor.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That all officers and other persons, charged by this act, or any other act, with the safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public moneys, other than those connected with the Post Office Department, are hereby required to keep an accurate entry of all moneys received, and of each payment or transfer, and that if any one of the said officers or those connected with the Post Office Department, shall convert to his own use, in any way whatever, or shall use, or shall deposit in any bank, or shall exchange for other funds, except as allowed by this act, any portion of the public moneys in-

trusted to him for safe-keeping, disbursement, transfer, or for any other purpose, every such act shall be deemed and adjudged to be an embezzlement of so much of the said moneys as shall be thus taken, converted, invested, used, loaned, deposited, or exchanged, which is hereby declared to be a felony; and any failure to pay over or to produce the public moneys entrusted to such person shall be held and taken to be a *prima facie* evidence of such embezzlement; and if any officer charged with the disbursements of public moneys shall accept or receive, or transmit to the Treasury Department to be allowed in his favor, any receipt of voucher from a creditor of the United States, without having paid to such creditor, in such funds as the said officer may have received for disbursement, or such other funds as he may be authorized by this act to take in exchange, the full amount specified in such receipt or voucher, every such act shall be deemed to be a conversion by such officer to his own use of the amount specified in such receipt or voucher; and any officer or agent of the United States, and all persons advising or participating in such act, being convicted thereof before any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not less than six months nor more than ten years, and to a fine equal to the amount of the money embezzled. And, upon the trial of any indictment against any person for embezzling public money under the provisions of this act, it shall be sufficient evidence, for the purpose of showing a balance against such person, to produce a transcript from the books and proceedings of the Treasury, as required in civil cases, under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide more effectually for the settlement of accounts between the United States and receivers of public money," approved March third, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven; and the provisions of this act shall be so construed as to apply to all persons charged with the safe-keeping, transfer, or disbursement of the public money, whether such persons be indicted as receivers or depositaries of the same; and the refusal of such person, whether in or out of office, to pay and draft, order, or warrant which may be drawn upon him by the proper officer of the Treasury Department, for any public money in his hands belonging to the United States, no credit of the Treasurer of the United States, no receipt or voucher from a creditor of the United States, or may be held, or to transfer or disburse any such money promptly, upon the legal requirement of any authorized officer of the United States, shall be deemed and taken, upon the trial of any indictment against such person for embezzlement, as *prima facie* evidence of such embezzlement.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted,* That, until the first four sections of this act be so construed and prepared for the use of the Treasurer of the United States, the treasurers of the mints at Philadelphia and New Orleans, and the assistant treasurers at New York, Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis, can be constructed and prepared for use, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to procure suitable rooms for offices for those officers at their respective locations, and to contract for such use of vaults and safes as may be required for the safe-keeping of the public moneys in the charge and custody of those officers respectively, the expense to be paid by the United States.

And whereas, by the thirtieth section of the act entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties imposed by the laws of the United States on ships, and on goods, wares, and merchandise," imported into the United States," approved July thirty-one, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, it was provided that all fees and dues collected by virtue of that act shall be received in gold and silver coin only; and whereas, also, by the fifth section of the act approved May ten, eighteen hundred, entitled "An act to amend the act entitled 'An act providing for the sale of the lands of the United States in the territory northwest of the Ohio, and above the mouth of the Kentucky river,' it was provided that payment for the said lands shall be made by all purchasers in specie, or in evidences of the public debt; and whereas, experience has proved that said provisions ought to be revived and enforced, according to the true and wise intent of the Constitution of the United States:

Sec. 18. *Be it further enacted,* That on the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and thereafter, all duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts, and sums of money accruing or becoming due to the United States, and also all sums due for postage or otherwise, to the General Post Office Department, shall be paid in gold and silver coin only, or in Treasury notes issued under the authority of the Treasury; *Provided,* That the Secretary of the Treasury shall publish, monthly, in two newspapers at the city of Washington, the amount of specie at the several places of deposit, the amount of Treasury notes or drafts issued, and the amount outstanding on the last day of each month.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted,* That on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and thereafter, every officer or agent engaged in making disbursements on account of the United States, or of the General Post Office, shall make all payments in gold and silver coin, or in Treasury notes; and the creditor or receiver of said notes in payment, and any receiver or disbursing officer or agent who shall neglect, evade, or violate the provisions of this and the last preceding section of this act, shall, by the Secretary of the Treasury, be immediately reported to the President of the United States, with the facts of such neglect, evasion, or violation; and also to Congress, if in session; and if not in session, at the commencement of its session next after the violation takes place.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted,* That no exchange of funds shall be made by any disbursing officer or agents of the Government, of any grade or denomination, whatsoever, or connected with any branch of the public service, other than on exchange for gold and silver; and every such disbursing officer, when the means for his disbursements are furnished to him in gold and silver, shall make his payments in the money so furnished; or when those means are furnished to him in drafts, shall cause those drafts to be presented at their place of payment, and properly paid according to the law, and shall make his payments in the money so received for the drafts furnished, unless, in either case, he can exchange the means in his hands for gold and silver; and he shall be held to be in breach of the duty of the head of the proper Department immediately to suspend from duty any disbursing officer who shall violate the provisions of this section, and forthwith to report the name of the officer or agent to the President, with the fact of the violation, and all the circumstances accompanying the same and within the knowledge of the said Secretary, to the end that such officer or agent may be promptly removed from office, or restored to his trust and the performance of his duties, as to the President may seem just and proper; *Provided,* however, That those disbursing officers, having at present credits in their hands, shall, until the first day of January next, be allowed to make the same, allowing the public creditors to receive their pay from the banks either in specie or bank notes.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue and publish regulations to enforce the speedy presentation of all Government drafts for payment at the place where payable, and to prescribe the time, according to the different distances of the depositaries from the seat of Government, within which all drafts upon them, respectively, shall be presented for payment; and, in default of such presentation, to direct any other mode and place of payment which he may deem proper; but, in all these regulations and directions, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to guard, as far as may be, against those drafts being used or thrown into circulation as a paper currency, or medium of exchange. And no officer of the United States shall, either directly or indirectly, sell or dispose to any person or persons, or corporations, whatsoever, for a premium, any Treasury note, draft, warrant, or other public security, nor his private property, or sell or dispose of the assets or proceeds of such note, draft, warrant, or security in

his hands for disbursement, without making return of such premium, and accounting therefor by charging the same in his accounts to the credit of the United States; and any officer violating this section shall be forthwith dismissed from office.

Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted,* That the assistant treasurers directed by this act to be appointed shall receive, respectively, the following salaries per annum, to be paid quarterly, yearly at the Treasury of the United States, to wit: the assistant treasurer at New York shall be paid a salary of four thousand dollars per annum; the assistant treasurer at Boston shall be paid a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; the assistant treasurer at Charleston shall be paid a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; the assistant treasurer at St. Louis shall be paid a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; the treasurer of the mint at Philadelphia shall, in addition to his present salary, receive five hundred dollars annually, for the performance of his duties imposed by this act; the treasurer of the branch mint at New Orleans shall receive five hundred dollars annually, for the additional duties created by this act; and these salaries, respectively, shall be in full for the services of the respective officers; no shall either of them be permitted to charge or receive any commission, pay, or perquisite, for any official service, of any character or description whatsoever; and the making of any such charge, or the receipt of any such compensation, is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor, for which the officer convicted thereof, before any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, shall be subject to punishment by fine and imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court before which the offence shall be tried.

Sec. 23. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be and hereby is appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five thousand dollars, to be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in such repairs or additions as may be necessary to put in good condition for use, with as little delay as may be consistent with the public interests, the offices, rooms, vaults, and safes herein mentioned, and in the purchase of any necessary additional furniture and fixtures, and in defraying any other incidental expenses necessary to carry this act into effect.

Sec. 24. *And be it further enacted,* That all acts or parts of acts which come in conflict with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby, repealed.

JOHN W. DAVIS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
G. M. DALLAS,
Vice President of the United States.
Approved, August 6, 1846.
JAMES K. POLK.

DOORS! DOORS!

THE subscriber keeps at his shop, No. 17 & 19, Broad-street, over Wm. G. Ward's store, the largest assortment of DOORS ever offered for sale in this town. Also Doors, Sashes, Blinds, &c. made to order at the shortest notice. Also, new windows exchanged for old second hand sashes. All those in want call and see, and it is then and there the prices shall be made KNOWN UNTO ALL.
SIMON MOFFITT.
January 2d, 1847.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Assignees of I. BAILEY HALL, offer for sale his Farm lying in Middletown, three miles from Newport, on the road leading to the Beach, containing about 93 Acres, of what is considered first rate land.
As this Farm is well known, and it is presumed any person wishing to purchase will examine for themselves, further description is deemed unnecessary. For terms please apply to
SAMUEL BARKER,
Feb. 13.] 103 Thames street.

Probate Clerk's Office, Little Compton, Feb. 15, 1847
WHEREAS application was this day made by said Office, for a settlement of the Account of Otis Wilbur, Executor to the will of
STANNA HILLIARD,
Notice is hereby given that the settlement of said Account as aforesaid will be attended to at a Court of Probate to be held at the office of the Clerk of Probate, in Little Compton, on Monday the 8th day of March next, at one o'clock, P. M., where all persons interested may appear and they shall be heard.
OTIS WILBUR, Probate Clerk.

For Sale or to Let.
THE FARM in Portsmouth, on the West road, about 8 miles from Newport, lately owned and occupied by Christopher Barker, deceased, containing about 130 acres of good land, with a dwelling house, barn, and other buildings thereon, with an excellent orchard, &c. Possession will be given on the 26th of March next. For terms apply to William and Edmund Barker, Portsmouth, Dec. 26, 1846.

For Sale.

THE West Ferry Estate, on Commancutt, with all the rights and privileges thereunto belonging. The property consists of a Dwelling House and about 15 Acres of good land with the Ferry boat and the right of transporting passengers. For particulars and terms apply to the subscriber on the premises BENJAMIN CONGDON, Jamestown, Feb. 27.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the estate which he recently occupied, situated at the corner of Touro and High streets on the Hill.
The House has every convenience for the residence of a private family, or for taking boarders; has a good well of water, and the yard and garden is well filled with trees and shrubbery. For terms apply to
HENRY OMAN.
Feb. 27, 1847.

NO 99 1-3 THAMES ST.

James Mumford & Son,
HAVING just received NEW GOODS, are thereby enabled to offer to the Public generally, a good assortment, viz:—
Good Calicoes for Comfortables, 20 yards for \$1.
Brown Cotton 104 yards for \$1.
Remnants Mousseline de Laine at 124 cts. per yd.
Splendid new Calicoes for 124 cts.
With a variety of Goods usually found in such stores, as cheap as can be found in ANY store in town. A share of public patronage is most respectfully solicited.
J. M. & Son.
JAMES MUMFORD requests all those whom he holds demands against prior to January 1st, 1847, to call and settle the same without delay.
Newport, January 9, 1847.

For Sale or To Let.

THE Dwelling House and Store of the subscriber, situated on the fork of Broad and Spring streets. For terms &c., apply to
Z. L. HAMMOND.
Feb. 27, 1847.

And Possession given on the 1st of April.

THE Dwelling House and Store of the subscriber, situated on the fork of Broad and Spring streets. For terms &c., apply to
Z. L. HAMMOND.
Feb. 27, 1847.

For Sale or To Let.

THE Dwelling House and Store of the subscriber, situated on the fork of Broad and Spring streets. For terms &c., apply to
Z. L. HAMMOND.
Feb. 27, 1847.

NEWPORT

DAGUERRETYPE ROOMS.

L. T. FEY would respectfully give notice that he has taken rooms in the building corner of Washington Square and Thames street, (third floor,) where he is now prepared to execute miniatures at the shortest notice. Persons wishing pictures of themselves or friends, are invited to call. Copies taken from Paintings, and Drawings.—Daguerreotype Pictures taken of deceased persons.
Rooms free to all.
N. B. Perfect satisfaction given, or no charge.
January 16, 1847.

STORE AND WHARF TO LET.

And possession given on the 7th of March.
THE CHAMPLIN WHARF, and a large two story Store are to let as above. For further information enquire of the subscriber.
BENJ. A. MASON.
Feb. 20, 1847.

Neapolitan Bonnets.

PATTISON, NOE & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers, 23 Delancy Street, New York.
Feb. 27, 1847.—3m.

Court of Probate, Newport, March 1, 1847.
APPLICATION is made for some suitable person to be appointed Administrator on the estate of
ISAAC LAKE,
late of Newport, Mariner, dec.
The same is received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate, to be held at Newport, on the first Monday in April next at the Town Hall, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and notice is ordered to be given thereof by advertisement for 3 successive weeks in the Newport Mercury, for all persons interested to appear at said time and place and be heard.
B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, March 1, 1847.
MARGARET MURRAY, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of
ALEXANDER MURRAY,
late of Newport, dec., presents her second and final account on said estate for allowance, which said account contains a credit for Real Estate of said Alexander Murray sold by the said Executrix.

The same is read, received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall, in Newport, on the first Monday of April next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and notice is ordered to be given thereof by advertisement for 3 successive weeks in the Newport Mercury, for all persons interested, may appear at said time and place and be heard.
B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, March 1, 1847.
ALEXANDER MURRAY, late of Newport, dec., presents her second and final account on said estate for allowance, which said account contains a credit for Real Estate of said Alexander Murray sold by the said Executrix.

The same is read, received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall, in Newport, on the first Monday of April next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and notice is ordered to be given thereof by advertisement for 3 successive weeks in the Newport Mercury, for all persons interested, may appear at said time and place and be heard.
B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

FOR SALE.

A NEW OX CART, complete, of good stock and workmanship. Apply to
WM. D. STEWART.
Jan. 30.]

Marine and Fire Insurance

THE American Insurance Company, Providence, R. I., continue to insure against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on Cotton, Woolen, and other Manufactures, Buildings, and Merchandise, and also against MARINE RISKS on favorable terms. The capital stock

\$150,000

ALL PAID IN, AND WELL INVESTED.
DIRECTORS ELECTED JUNE 30, 1846.
William Rhodes, Wilbur Kelly, Robert H. Stafford, Amos D. Smith, Resolved Waterman, Shubael Hutchins, Ebenezer Kelly, Tully D. Bowen, Nathaniel Bishop, George S. Rathbone, Caleb Harris, Jabez Bullock, and Walker Humphrey.

Persons wishing for Insurance are requested to direct their applications, (which should be accompanied with a particular description of the property,) per mail, to the President or Secretary of the Company, and the same will meet with prompt attention.
Applications for Insurance may be made in Newport to GEORGE BOWEN, Agent.
WILBUR KELLY, President.
ALEX. O. PECK, Secretary.
American Insurance Co.'s Office, Feb. 7, 1846.

Coal for Sale.

WHITE ASH COAL, a very superior article, for Stoves or Furnaces, for sale in the Lump at \$6 per ton or 2240 lbs., delivered. Also, broken and screened Red Ash Coal at \$6.
Apply at the Office in the Ferry Mill, or to
WM. GARDNER, AGENT.

RED ASH and CANAL COAL, of

the best quality, constantly on hand, and for sale as low as can be bought in Newport, by the subscribers on Devens' Wharf.
DEVENS & GIFFORD.
Newport, Sept. 12, 1846.

SEVEN HIDS. Muscovado Molasses, for sale

by
J. S. MUNRO, } Assignees.
FELEG CLARKE, }
Dec. 26.]

HOUSE LOTS

FOR SALE.

TWO Building Lots, belonging to the Brigg's estate, in Church street.
ALSO—FEW No. 6, North Isle in Trinity Church. For terms &c., apply to
JOSEPH I. BAILEY.
Newport, January 14, 1847.—tf.

Pew for Sale.

THE PEW No. 112 in the North Isle of the First Baptist Meeting House, (Rev. Mr. Smith's.) For terms apply to
CHARLES PECKHAM, Middletown.
Jan. 23.]

REMOVAL.

Nathan M. Chafee,

BRASS FOUNDER

& COPPER SMITH,

respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to execute orders in the line of his business, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. All articles in the Copper-smith and Foundry line, manufactured and repaired.

FAUCETS.

BRASS Croton Faucets, of every description and price, for sale by
NATHAN M. CHAFEE.
One door North of the Custom House.

Prints Only.

SPRING STYLE

1847.

LEE & BREWSTER

44 CEDAR STREET,

NEW-YORK.

Reg leave to inform Dealers in Dry Goods, they have received, and are now exhibiting, THE WAREHOUSE EXCLUSIVELY for

ted Calicoes, 500 CASES, Comprising all the

New Spring Styles, Of British, French and American Manufacture, which, in ADDITION to their usual stock, ders their assortment one of the most beautiful and attractive in the city; and having just purchased for

CASH AND SHORT CREDIT. Are offered by the piece or package on the terms, at and below manufacturers prices. Catalogues of prices (corrected daily) placed in the hands of buyers.

Purchasers will inform themselves of the of the market, and be well repaid for an examination, even if they do not purchase.

L. & B. have peculiar advantages for executing orders for prints, which are respectfully solicited.

LEE & BREWSTER, 44 Cedar Street